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EXAMINER

PILLAI, NAMITHA

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2173

DATE MAILED: 03/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. 09/735,025 | Applicant(s) MITCHELL ET AL. | |
| | Examiner Namitha Pillai | Art Unit 2173 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 October 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,6-8,10,13-15,17,20-22,24-27,29-32 and 34-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,6-8,10,13-15,17,20-22,24-27,29-32 and 34-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1, 3, 6-8, 10, 13-15, 17 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C; 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by U. S. 2001/0052910 A1 (Parekh et al.).

Referring to claims 1 and 8, Parekh discloses a system for generating a graphical user interface (GUI), with a processor circuit having a processor and a memory (page 1 , paragraph 2 and 13). Parekh also discloses GUI generation logic stored on the memory and executable by the processor, the GUI generation logic, wherein these computer systems included memory and processing (page 2, paragraph 17 and 18). Parekh also discloses logic to find at least one section in a template (page 1, paragraph 14, lines 15-21), the section being identified by a pair of section tags and a plurality of input items nested between the section tags, each of the input items being identified by input field tags (page 6, paragraph 94), wherein there are examples shown of various uses of input tags in Figure 1. Parekh also discloses logic to generate at least one section heading to be displayed in the graphical user interface in association with at least one section, the at least one section heading comprising a section tag text of the section tags (page 6, paragraph 100), wherein as shown in Figure 1 under the logic of the "Canonical Template" there are various

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section tags that provide text that serve as headings, wherein this text is used for displaying purposes. Parekh also discloses logic to generate an input field in the graphical user interface for each one of the input item, the input fields being generated in association with the at least one section heading, wherein as shown in Figure 1, the text section ID "CrNum" serves as the section heading associated with the input field that is created in the "Device Template File". Parekh discloses logic to automatically generate a label to be displayed in the graphical user interface for each of the input fields with an input field tag text of an associated one of the input field tag in the template (page 6, paragraphs 94-98).

Referring to claims 3, 10 and 17, Parekh discloses having the means to include logic in the template file, which would thereby be ignored and hence would not be included in the graphical user interface. This "rule" as stated by Parekh can be applied to any of the elements that are included in the graphical user interface and the logic code, thereby including any input items that may be in the template. See page 7, paragraph 102, and lines 1-3.

Referring to claims 6, 7, 13, 14, 20 and 21 Parekh discloses logic to identify an alternate section in the template that includes a plurality of second input items and input field labels, each of the second input items being marked by an alternate section tag and an ending alternate section tag, and each of the alternate section tags having a priority associated therewith, the priority determining an order for listing the %associated second input item in the graphical user interface, wherein the "Device Template File" serves the input items with its input field labels, wherein the "Canonical Template" that has created input items with "default properties" would be substituted with the (alternate" tags found

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in "Device Template File" to ensure that the display would be specific to the device and any alternate tags that apply would be used by the device file (Figure 1 and page 3, paragraphs 43 and 44).

Referring to claim 15, Parekh discloses a method for generating a graphical user interface, wherein the logic template is stored in a server (page 1, paragraph 13 and 14, lines 1-4). Parekh discloses a system for generating a graphical user interface (GUI), with a processor circuit having a processor and a memory (page 1, paragraph 2 and 13). Parekh also discloses GUI generation logic stored on the memory and executable by the processor, the GUI generation logic, wherein these computer systems included memory and processing (page 2, paragraph 17 and 18). Parekh also discloses logic to find at least one section in a template (page 1, paragraph 14, lines 15-21), the section being identified by a pair of section tags and a plurality of input items nested between the section tags, each of the input items being identified by input field tags (page 6, paragraph 94), wherein there are examples shown of various uses of input tags in Figure 1. Parekh also discloses logic to generate at least one section heading associated to be displayed in a graphical user interface in association with the section, the at least one section heading comprising a section tag text of the section tags (page 6, paragraph 100), wherein as shown in Figure 1 under the logic of the "Canonical Template" there are various section tags that provide text that serve as headings, wherein this text is used for displaying purposes. Parekh also discloses logic to generate an input field in the graphical user interface for each one of the input items, the input fields being generated in association with the at least one section heading, wherein as shown in Figure 1, the text section ID "crdNum" serves as the section heading associated with the input

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field that is created in the "Device Template File". Parekh discloses logic to automatically generate a label to be displayed in the graphical user interface for each of the input fields with an input field tag text of an associated one of the input field tags in the template (page 6, paragraphs 94-98).

Claim Rejections - JJ USC # 102/103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 22, 24-27, 29-32 and 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Parekh.

Referring to claims 22 and 27, Parekh discloses a system for generating a graphical user interface (GUI), with a processor circuit having a processor and a memory (page 1, paragraph 2 and 13). Parekh also discloses GUI generation logic stored on the memory and executable by the processor, the GUI generation logic, wherein these computer systems included memory and processing (page 2, paragraph 17 and 18). Parekh discloses logic to identify an input item with a default value in a template, the template representing a document in a markup language file (Figure 1 and page 3, paragraph 43). Parekh also discloses logic to generate the graphical user interface from the template that displays the document as the document appears when printed with an

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input field included within the document (Figure 1 and page 2, paragraphs 17 and 18). Parekh discloses logic that associates a format attribute with the input item (page 6, paragraph 94).

Parekh also discloses logic to associate input checking logic with the graphical user interface, the input checking logic determining whether data entered into the input field conforms to a required data format specified by the format attribute (page 7, paragraphs 111-117), wherein a rules file with guidelines ensures that rules associated with formatting have been followed for creating the template. Parekh may not explicitly state that the default properties will be displayed with the input items in the input field in the document in the graphical user interface. But Parekh does implicitly disclose that default property values are set and that input items in the input field will be displayed, wherein these input items that are default would also then be displayed. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to include that the default value will be initially displayed in the input item. When Parekh states that there are default values for all properties and go on to teach a method for means for displaying input items to a display, it would be obvious that the default value for an input item would exist and would hence be displayed.

Referring to claims 24, 29 and 34, Parekh discloses information for the position of the logic input field within the document (page 3, paragraph 44, lines 6-8). Parekh does not disclose the location coordinates. Parekh may not explicitly state that location coordinates are used to set the location of the elements of a graphical user interface. But Parekh does implicitly state that location information within a display is used, wherein when concerning graphical user interface and windows of a computer display screen, it is obvious that these areas are described in terms of location coordinates. Hence, it is

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obvious that pixel locations of a graphical user interface are described using location coordinates and hence, Parekh's placeholders for the screen elements will be based on location coordinates.

Referring to claims 25, 30 and 35, Parekh discloses a means for receiving an input item value and replacing the default value of the input item with it (page 6, paragraph 100).

Referring to claims 26 and 31, Parekh discloses having the means to include logic in the template file, which would thereby be ignored and hence would not be included in the graphical user interface. This "rule" as stated by Parekh can be applied to any of the elements that are included in the graphical user interface and the logic code, thereby including any input items that may be in the template. See page 7, paragraph 102, and lines 1-3.

Referring to claim 32, Parekh discloses a method for generating a graphical user interface, wherein the logic template is stored in a server (page 1, paragraph 13 and 14, lines 1-4). Parekh discloses identifying an input item with a default value (page 3, paragraph 43), the template representing a document expressed as a markup language file (Figure 1). Parekh discloses generating the graphical user interface in the server from the template that displays the document as the document appears when printed with an input field included within the document, the input field being associated with the input item (Figure 1 and page 2, paragraphs 17 and 18). Parekh discloses logic that associates a format attribute with the input item (page 6, paragraph 94). Parekh also discloses logic to associate input checking logic with the graphical user interface, the input checking logic determining whether data entered into the input field conforms to a required data format specified by the

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format attribute (page 7, paragraphs 111-117), wherein a rules file with guidelines ensures that rules associated with formatting have been followed for creating the template. Parekh may not explicitly state that the default properties will be displayed with the input items in the input field in the document in the graphical user interface. But Parekh does implicitly disclose that default property values are set and that input items in the input field will be displayed, wherein these input items that are default would also then be displayed. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to include that the default value will be initially displayed in the input item. When Parekh states that there are default values for all properties and go on to teach a method for means for displaying input items to a display, it would obvious that the default value for an input item would exist and would hence be displayed.

Referring to claim 36, Parekh has already disclosed an "Ignore" rule, which can be combined with any of the tags, including the section tags (page 7, paragraph 102). This rule allows for certain sections to be ignored and hence it would inherent that with this rule and the section tags, there would be certain tags that can be processed and certain ones that will be ignored thereby disclosing the idea of alternate section tags for both the input fields and the labels. Parekh also clearly states that this "Ignore" rule where applied will apply to all the elements that are within a set of tags, thereby teaching the idea of an alternate set of tags. See page 7, paragraph 102 and paragraph 109.

Response to Claim Changes

3. The Examiner acknowledges Applicant's amendments to claims 1, 8, 15, 22, 27 and 32 to better specify the claimed invention. However all claims are rejected as being disclosed in prior arts.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 10/27/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to Applicant's arguments that Parekh does not disclose the display of actual tag text of tags as headings or labels in a graphical user interface that is displayed on a display device. The presently amended claims disclose displaying tag text that is associated with section tags and input field tag text, wherein the mere reliance on tags that represent section headings and input attributes, and wherein these tags would lead to the displaying of data would teach that information is displayed based on section tag text or input field tag text. According to Parekh, information is displayed based on tag text, wherein the actual and exact text used within the tags may not be displayed, but text associated with the tags are used to display. The present claims do not disclose the teaching of showing that text that is used within the tags in the logic in its exact form are displayed to the graphical user interface being generated in relation to the section headings and input field labels.

With respect to Applicant's arguments that Parekh does not disclose input checking logic. Parekh discloses a rules files containing guidelines concerning the format of attributes associated with all components of the graphical user interface, wherein as shown in the rejection, these guidelines and rules will ensure that the formatting rules have been followed concerning the inputs and all components of the graphical user interface generated.

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Responses to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington D.C. 20231. If applicant desires to fax a response, central FAX number (703) 872-9306 may be used. NOTE: A Request for Continuation (Rule 60 or 62) cannot be faxed. Please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT" for informal facsimile communications. For after final responses, please label "AFTER FINAL" or "EXPEDITED PROCEDURE" on the document. Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Namitha Pillai whose telephone number is (571) 272-4054. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048.

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that

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sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3800.

Namitha Pillai
Assistant Examiner
Art Unit 2173
February 20, 2005



JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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